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Which we guarantee to be fresh and true to name. All varieties, from the most reliable growers, which are sold at lowest that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the exist, too, an equilibrium between the misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the capital devoted to the employment of labor." He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of labor. He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to a uniformity which is only violated in particular cases. There must exist, too, an equilibrium between the misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of labor. He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of labor. He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of labor. He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital control of the number of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of laborers to the capital devoted to the employment of laborers to the capital devoted to the end to the capital devoted to the employment of laborers to the capital devoted to the end to the capital devoted

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"PROGRESS AND POYERTY #2 Review of Mr. Henry George's Work

[MR. EDITOR: During the session recently closed, as Instructor in Political Science in Furman University, I offered a gold medal to that student in my class in Political Economy who should produce the best thesis on any subject connected with the study. The theses were written over fictitious signatures and handed to a committee. The decision of the committee was in favor of the article over the signature of "Felix Holt," which was afterwards found to belong to Mr. Thad. E. Horton, of Williamston, S. C. Below you will find this thesis, which I desire to lave published in your paper. It is a review of Henry George's great work—used by us as parallel reading at the University.—Walter W. Brown.]

Among all the master minds who have Among all the master minds who have

labored on the superstructure of the science of Political Economy, since Adam Smith laid the foundations in his "Wealth of Nations," a century ago, not one has shown more force, cleanness or originality in the treatment of the subject, than Mr. Henry George has displayed in his work on "Progress and Poverty," whose publication a few years since attracted widespread attention at the time, and has since been followed by he time, and has since been followed by criticisms of the most highly favorable character. To say that the success, which the work has undoubtedly achieved, has been owing entirely to the very new and striking manner in which the doctrines of the current Political Economy have been assailed, would be too much. too much. For, however much that may have contributed to the general effect, yet had the theories advocated therein lacked the force which recommends them to the consideration of every thinking man, the book would have fallen as flat as numbers of its predecessors have done in times past. Such a work, treating as it does of live facts and living problems, certainly deserves our careful consideration. It is our purpose here, not so much to discuss the new theories, which Mr. George has sprung upon the world, but to review, if we can, the arguments which he advances in refutation of the

existing doctrines of the science.

Mr. George states in the outset the purpose which he proposes to accomplish. That purpose is "to seek the law which That purpose is "to seek the law which associates poverty with progress, and increases want with advancing weath." That the received Economy has failed to do this is evident, and hence he proposes to pursue his inquiry into the cause of this seeming paradox, not in obedience to the dictates of any authority or theory, however well established or universally received. To do this, nothing must be taken for granted, but everything judged of in the light of first principles. It is by this method of going to the root of things, that the author has done away with all danger of superficiality, and has established a foundation for the pursuit of his inquiry, on which the reader feels safe in placing himself.

Mr. George begins his inquiry with an investigation into the theory whereby the current Political Economy attempts to explain the simultaneous increase of productive power and decrease of remuneration received by labor. In the outset of this, Mr. George comes in contact, and which associates which and there of these sources: but in the effort to discover the laws of distribution, we must keep them separate." In the laws, then, which assign to rent, wages and interest their shares in the results of production, lies the cause of the social paradox toward whose solution the author has been working.

Assuming as correct the law of Rent, as given by the standard Economist, Mr. George simply states it as follows:

"The rent of land is determined by the excess of its produce over that which the same application can secure from the least productive land in use."

After a full discussion of interest, its cause and its perfect justice, he proceeds to deduce therefrom, by a course of reasoning as abstruse as it is concise, and as convincing as it is simple, the law of interest. Capital may be applied in forms wherein the vital forces of nature give to the element of time an advantage, which causes interest on the massing to rent, wages and interest their shares in the results of production, lies the cause of the social parad

productive power and decrease of remu-neration received by labor. In the out-

to the employment of labor." He shows that this itself is founded on the evident misconception that labor is paid by capital, and is supported by capital, a proposition whose fallaciousness is plainly seen when, for capital, is substituted its meaning as given by the supporters of the theory themselves. It would then read: labor is paid by the results of past labor set aside for the production of wealth. Nothing could be more inconsistent with sound reasoning.

To the objection that this discrepancy would only apply to a primitive state of society, and loses its force when the operations of labor become more complex; the author produces the fundamental truth that it is only by the consideration of society in its primitive state that we can derive any sure knowledge of the laws which gavern it. For society now is only the elaboration of society then, and the manifold processes of this century are all directed toward the same ends as were the simple expedients of the simple state—the maintainence of subsistence, and the gratification of subsistence, and the gratification of wages is seen to be that wages are produced by the labor for which they are in no sense dependent upon capital. The proof is almost self evident, and it may be safely said that had Mr. George places himself squarely in opposition to as theory of wages, her would octrine of wages he would have been well repaid for writing "Progress and Poverty."

With the disproof of the current theory of wages, Mr. George places himself squarely in opposition to as theory of wages, Mr. George places himself squarely in opposition to as theory of wages, Mr. George places himself squarely in opposition to as theory of wages to the starvation point, and a degree of want and misery sufficient to learn of the care of population continually pressing against the limit of subsistence, thereby causing a reduction of wages to the starvation point, and a degree of want and misery sufficient to learn of the care of wages to the starvation point, and a degree of want and m

nature to minister to his wants. As the author says, hawks eat chickens and so do men; but the more hawks there are the fewer chickens will there be, while progresses in desires and in the ability to gratify them, while animals do no such thing. The analogies, then, made be-tween man and brute are false, when applied to theory of increase of popula-tion. In the words of Mr. George, the Malthusian theory is "really a gratuitous attribution to the laws of God, of results

which, even from this examination, we may infer really spring from the maladjustments of men."

So far in the inquiry, Mr. George has only succeeded in overthrowing well-established theories which failed to account for the problem. count for the problem under investiga-tion. The overthrow of the old wagas theory and of the Malthusian doctrine, developed the fact that it was not in the laws which govern production that the real difficulty lies. He proposes then to seek for it in the laws which govern the distribution of wealth; for of necessity must lie therein the key to the whole situation. situation

With an independence of thought which is his distinguishing characteristic, Mr. George proceeds to work out the three laws of Distribution. As a premise thereto, he gives the following excellent summary of the basis of the investigation:

tion is called wages; and that part which constitutes the return for the use of capital, is called interest. These terms mutually exclude each other. The income of any individual may be made up from any one, two or all three of these sources: but in the effort to discover the laws of distribution, we must keep them separate." In the laws, then, which assign to rent, wages and interest their shares in the results of production, lies the cause of the social paradox toward whose solution the author has been working.

give to the element of time an advantage, set of this, Mr. George comes in contact which causes interest on the compensation part of the theories of modern Political Economy depend, directly or indirectly, for their basis, and which he finds it necessary to refute. It is the doctrine that "warre are fixed by the rest of the exclusion of capital." This compensation must equal the advantages gained in forms wherein nature's reproductive powers are exerted, else all capital would gravitate to those forms to the exclusion

show there is tractically no limit to sub-sistence. Besides, man is the only ani-mal who can call to his aid the reproduc-tive powers of nature, and thereby cause which will give but a bare living is that, with increase in productive power, rent tends to even greater increase, thus prodo men; but the more hawks there are the fewer chickens will there be, while the more men there are the larger will be the number of chickens. Man, too, not be escaped, however much it may

Having carefully paved the way for the true solution, by clear and decisive disproofs of existing theories, which failed to account for the difficulty; hav-ing substituted for these, theories de-veloped from first principles, and depend-ing for their acceptance upon no author-ity other than that of several legical ing for their acceptance upon no authority other than that of correct logical reasoning; having by means of these located the real cause of the evil to be in the private ownership of land, Mr. George comes now to the point where he is no longer left to simple disproofs and substitutions of the doctrines of the Science but he have resirred to him the

substitutions of the doctrines of the Science, but he has assigned to him the task of producing a remedy, which shall fulfill all the requisites of justice, expediency, and capability of application.

That remedy, after a careful dissection of remedies heretofore proposed, and an exposition of their inefficiency, Mr. George finds to be, not the confiscation of land and its equal division among all "Land, labor and capital are the factors of production. The term land includes all natural opportunities or forces; the term labor, all human exertion; and the term capital, all wealth used to produce more wealth. In returns to these three factors is the whole produce distributed. That part which goes to land owners as payment for the use of natural opportunities, is called rent; that part which constitutes the reward of human exertion is called wages; and that part which water the remedy is in exact accord with justice, by demonstrating that the with justice, by demonstrating that the private ownership of land is not an inherent right, but has been assumed after society had left its primitive state. It is not consistent with nature and nature's laws, that a few should have a monopoly of what is absolutely the first great and essential factor of production. Space will not allow, here, a review of the ground over which the author goes, in his careful discussion of the justice, it is a production of the production. hares in the results of production, lies cause of the social paradox toward chose solution the author has been rorking.

Assuming as correct the law of Rent, as given by the standard Economist, Mr. Reorge simply states it as follows:

In his careful discussion of the justice, the cause of the socially to follow Mr. George through his inquiry. In doing so, we have found the arguments upon which the final conclusion is reached, sound and forcible. This being the intelligent ful simplicity and exquisite adaptability of the remedy, which Mr. George has offered. Though radical in its effects, its application need be attended with no upheaval of the social organism. The social state would be changed, but the change would be gradual and would be from a condition founded on injustice to one based on nature and God's own laws, The machinery of Government, as now administered, would be more than sufficient to carry out the idea, as the taxa-tion would only be changed with regard

to the articles taxed.

It is in the discussion of the benefits the benefits arising from the execution of this remedy, that Mr. George, if anywhere, exceeds the bounds of legitimate logical reasoning, and becomes eloquent, while descanting upon the milleunial season that is to prevall then. Perhaps his speculations

ARP'S TRIBULATIONS.

Company Coming and the Cook Gone. Atlanta Constitution

I am very busy now. Literature is at discount in these parts. The cook quit us last week and company coming morrow—company. I have had a chunk of a darkey boy hired all the year and he was right handy. He got up the stove wood and brought the water and milked diverge from universally received opinions, and even though it run counter to our own prejudices, and to the dictates of so-called authorities, on the subject of Political Economy. To those, who without a fair hearing of the "whys and wherefores," form judgment from superficial considerations, the theory will apper ridiculous, and he who is its expounder, will be denominated a "crank."

Having carefully paved the way for the true solution, by clear and decisive disproofs of existing theories, which followed the common tent of the difficulty where the difficulty where the common tent of the commo of Mr. Jordan Franklin, and he just sends word to our chunk, Edward Franklin, to come home. When I remonstrate, and remind him of his contract, he says he is just obleged to have him, and will send him back "jes as zoon as he is done with him." That's all, and so Ned cuts out without ceremony. We are doing our own niggering now, and it keeps me busy. Our big boy has got a baseball nose, and it was getting well. It was sorter swaiging down until yesterday, when a bee stung him on it, in the peache are ripe, and the storm blew lots of them on the ground, and Carl got stung on the foot, and so the more work falls upon mo. We cut down a dying redoak in the grove and sawed it up with the cross-cut for stove-wood, and my folks ay "it wont burn good, and we had to works, and of the number of the morn begon him to just a did the convict who was so severely whipped before the last inspection, was still at the cany it wont was petting well. It was sorter swaiging down until yesterday, when a bee stung him on it, in the peach orchard, and now it is bigger than ever. The orchard is full of bees, for the peach orchard, and one wit is bigger than ever work and the ground and state are ripe, and the storm blew lots of them on the ground, and Carl got stung on the foot, and so the more work falls upon mo. We cut down a dying redoak in the grove and sawed it up with the cross-cut for stove-wood, and my folks ay "it wont burn good, and we had to work and our tark of the number, the control of Mr. O. M. Carroll, who is in charge of the works, and of the number of the men "No!" growled the farmer; "if he finds his neighbors are going to take care of him to prove the next season as he idd the last. Henry Porter, whith him?"

I examined the person of each convict and questioned each one separately. I to help him to a better life?" suggested the next season as he idd the last. I would be most found only one single scar which had been made since the last inspection. "A little course of law would be most feetile." The coals first,"

I the cross-cut for stove-wood, and my folks say "it wont burn good, and we had to work up a dead sycamore and the sun was powerful hot and come down with power on my unsuspecting back. I forgot that I had on a locust back shirt, for I never wear one if I can find any other in the drawer, and now there is a blistered streak running down my solve and I in the drawer, and now there is a blistered streak running down my spine, and I am sorter used up generally. But there is no chance to stop now, for company is coming. This jelly business has got to proceed. I have to gather apples, and plums, and blackberries to make jelly, and got wood to keep up the fire to make jelly and jam, and gather peaches to put up in the fruit jars, and bring water to wash up the piazza floors, and ever and anon it is more peaches and more apples.

Tresched the stockade at night, and what time they turned out in the morning. By the city of Columbia time, it was 8.80 o'clock when the first squad reached the condition to the morning. By the city of Columbia time, it was 8.80 o'clock when the first squad reached the camp last Tuesday night, and ten minutes before 5 when they left next morning.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN CARROLL.

On Friday, the 10th (to-day), no squad will have a longer walk than a mile and a half, and by the middle of next week anon it is more peaches and more apples, or more water or more wood, and they or more water or more wood, and they went three spring chickens caught, and the old Feahen, with her fine young ones, has strayed off, and I must hunt them up. They all worked hard yesterday—mighty hard, and I knew they would oversleep themselves and so I got breakfast this morning, and a right good one. I have long enjoyed a reputation in my family for making biscuit, and they do praise my biscuit capturously. Mrs. Arp frequently says when she sits down to the table, I wish I had some of your pa's biscuit this morning. It is a dangerous thing for a man to know how to cook. I learned how to cook in the army and Mrs. Arp how to cook in the army and Mrs. Arp how to cook in the army and Mrs. Arp says that is the only good thing that ever came out of the old war. I wish I hadent have learned or had kept a scoret, one or the other. She says that I can make up the best bed in the world. The only trouble I have about the beds is in getting her and the children out of them, for they do in the morning. If I had be a darkey in old slavery times, my wife says she would have given more money for me than any ten she ever saw, for she could have controlled me then. But I don't see any difference so

that Mr. George, if anywhere, exceeds the bounds of legitimate logical reasoning, and becomes eloquent, while descanting upon the milleunial season that is to prevail then. Perhaps his speculations are too extravagant. Grant that; yet the most cautious reasoner, the results of such an action can but appear glorious.

Alr. George devotes the latter portion of his work to a discussion of the law of Human Progress. With that we are not called upon to deal, for while it is intimately connected with the evils of the existing social state, it only adds empha-

talled upon to deal, for while it is intito called upon to deal, for while it is intito the content of the content of the
existing social state, it only adds emphais is to the necessity for an immediate
change in that state, as outlined in the
rectaing pages. Suffice it to say, that
in the treatment of that subject, he has
displayed no less ability as an independent reasoner, than in the primary inquiry
into the social problem. The last chapter
is a masterly prose poem on the "Probcollege of Individual Life." It is a production worthy of the work of which it
from the fitting finale.

Throughout his work, Mr. George
displays a mastery of style at once
wigorous, clear and refreshing. Out of a
regional college of the content of the college of the college of the
principle of the most powerful production on
the state of the received from reliable persons who have
the proving the work of the college of BOOS, Shoos, Hat and Clothing
The little of the class that Copy for the Cast.

The little of the copy of the copy

Watching the Convict Camps.

Dr. Pope returned on Saturday from he Twiggs camp, and has submitted the ollowing report of his inspection to the

Superintendent of the Penitentiary:
Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1885.
Colonel T. J. Lipscomb, Superintendent
South Carolina Penitentiary—Sin: Acting under instructions, I left Columbia
Tuesday and visited the convict camp of
Mr. A. J. Twiggs on the Savangab Val. Mr. A. J. Twiggs, on the Savannah Val-ley Railroad. I reached the camp about 8 o'clock Tucsday evening and remained during the night and until about 3 o'clock next noon. I made a careful inspection of the convicts, their sleeping quarters and rations, &c. The location

about one and a quarter miles; the fifth and sixth are about one and a half miles; the seventh, eighth and ninth are about a half miles.

The night I spent at camp enabled me to see exactly at what time the hands reached the stockade at night, and what

On Friday, the 10th (to-day), no squad will have a longer walk than a mile and a half, and by the middle of next week the camp will be moved, and at no time after this, except for a short time in about six weeks, will the walk be longer than a mile and a half. He states posi-tively that he is not working longer than eleven hours each day, at the outside, allowing two hours each day for going and coming, and chaining up and un-chaining, and from two hours and a half to three hours noon rest. And on ac-count of the difficulty of finding a spring properly located, it is a hard matter to properly located, it is a hard matter to locate his camp exactly as he desires it

Owing to the nature of the country through which he is passing now, it is impossible to work the men to advantage in squads of more than ten, hence the length of the line over which the men are scattered. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. POPE, M. D., Physician S. C. Penitentiary. Money in Pecan Culture.

A short time ago I noticed an article A short time ago I noticed an article in the Valdosta, Ga., News, entitled "Prosperous Pecaus," which was copied in soveral papers. The writer states that a gentleman of that county (Lowndes) has a ten acre grove of pecan trees, in a flourishing condition, just beginning to bear. He further states that there is one large tree in the town of Valdosta from which the owner sells each year \$25 to \$30 worth of nuts.

From other statements in the article.

From other statements in the article referred to it seems that the people of that county are satisfied from practical tests that there is a bonauxa in pecaus. From this article and from letters received from reliable persons who have bearing trees in Georgia and other States,

are not so fortunate.

— A rich rain of gold has been opened of Company B. (A real of on the plantation of Mee Mary More gro, near Modoo, Edgefield County.

Coals of Fire.

Farmer Dawson kept missing his corn. Every night it was taken from his crib, although the door was well secured with

although the door was well secured with lock and key.

"It's that lazy Tom Slocum!" he exclaimed the morning after missing more than usual. "I've suspected him all the time, and won't bear it any longer."

"What makes you think it's Tom?" asked his wife, pouring out the fragrant coffee.

during the night and until about 3 o'clock next noon. I made a careful inspection of the convicts, their sleeping quarters and rations, &c. The location and arrangements of the camp are the same as at my last inspection.

There are ninety-nine convicts under the control of Mr. O. M. Carroll, who is in charge of the works and of the number of the control of the control of the number of the more and of the number of the control of the control of the number of the control of the number of t

Farmer Dawson made no reply, but finished his breakfast and walked out of the house with the decided step of one who has made up his mind, and something is going to be done.

His wife sighed as she went about her wark thinking the second step to the second seco

work, thinking of the weary, heartbroken mother with her sick and hungry babel around her. The farmer proceeded to examine his cribs, and after a thorough search found a hole large enough to admit a man's

hand.

"There's the leak!" he exclaimed;

"I'll fix that!" and he went to work setting a trap inside.

Next morning he arose earlier than usual, and and out to the cribs. His trap had light a man—Tom Slocum, the very one he had suspected!

He seemed to take no notice of the thief, but turned aside into the barn and began hearing the mangers with hay, sweet-scented from the summer's harvest field. Then he opened the crib door and took out the golden ears—the fruits of his honest toil.

All the time he was thinking what to

All the time he was thinking what to do. Should he try the law or the coals? The 'aw was what the man deserved, but he wife's words kept ringing through his mind. He emptied the corn in the feeding troughs, then went around where the man stood with one hand in the trap.

"Hello! neighbor, what are you doing here?" he asked.

Poor Tom answered nothing but the

Poor Tom answered nothing, but the downcast, guilty face confessed more than words could have done.

Farmer Dawson released the imprisoned hand, and taking Tom's suck, ordered him to hold it while he filled it with the covered grain.

dered him to hold it while he filled it with the coveted grain.

"There Tom, take that," so id the farmer, "and after this when you want corn come to me and I'll let you have it on trust or for work. I need another hand on the farm, and will give steady work with good wages."

"O, sir," replied Tom, quite overcome, "I've been wanting work, but no one would hire. My family are suffering, and I am ashamed to beg. But I'll work for this and every ear I've taken, it you'll give me a chance."

give me a chance."
"Very well, Tom," said the farmer,
"take the corn to mill and make things
comfortable about home to day

comfortable about home to-day, and to-morrow we'll begin. But there's one thing we must agree to first."

Tom lifted an enquiring gaze.

"You must let whiskey alone," con-tinued the farmer; "you must promise not to touch a drop."

The tears sprang into Tom's eyes, and his voice trembled with emotion as he said:

"You are the first man that ever asked me that. There's always enough to say. 'Oome, Tom, take a drink,' and I've drank until I thought there was no use in trying to be a better man. But since you care enough to ask me to stop drink-ing, I'm bound to make the trial; that I will sir."

will sir."

Farmer Dawson took Tom to the horse and gave him his breakfast, while his wife put up a basket of food for the surfering family in the poor man's home.

Tom went to work the next day and the next. In time he came to be an efficient hand on the Dawson place. He stopped drinking and stealing, attended Church and Sabbath-school with his family, and heaven a present blesses in the stealing of the steali family, and became a respectable ma

of society.
"How changed Tom is from what he one was!" remarked the farmer's wife "Yes," replied her husband, "was the coals of fire that did it."

Turn Over a New Leaf.

Turn Over a New Leaf,
grove next Fall. If I had dive hundred
to ress like Mr. Daniels, I would not exchange them for the finest orange grove
to Florida. My advice to all is to plant
a grove at onco. The young trees will
not coat much, and in a few years they
will prove to be the most profitable investment you wer made.—Correspondence
Conyers bolid South.

He Still Prenches.

Two or three months ago a Defroit
I awyer was in the northern counties on
business, and one night while he was
a staying at a farm-bouse two or three of
them explained:

"Ton see, we heard you was a lawyer,
and perhaps you wouldn's infind giving
in a little advice. We want to get rid of
our preacher.

"What alls bim."

"Well, he's good and kind and a true
be too slow for the days than
"Have you thrown out any hims?"

"Lot of 'em, but he still siteks."

"Have you thrown out any hims?"

"Lot of 'em, but he still siteks."

"Reace it to \$50."

The advice was declared to be sound,
and in the course of three days the minister was notified that his salary would
be reduced to the figures named. When
Bunday canse he rend the notice from the
pulpit, bud sidded:

"My duit friends, this step was ron,
there are not the notice from the
pulpit, bud sidded:

"My duit friends, this step was ron,
there are a first bound, necessary to
the stay on the course of three days the minister was noticed that his salary would
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be reduced to the figures named. When
Bunday canse he rend the notice from the
pulpit, bud sidded:

"At possess aluge," I have found what
a thinks on my account, I am hete for
the stay of the stay of the salary down and the salary down and the salary down and the salary down and the salary down